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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,891.

號四月七年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

日丁大歲年六國庚申中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.	8.50 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Kake Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compostore order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
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Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
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OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



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MOTOR
CYCLES

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COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

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Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAID 3" to 15"	CABLE LAYED 5" to 15"	4 STRAND 3" to 15"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong April 11, 1912.



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WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced
by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer
can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 40.
Shipyards, Shek Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Business furnished on application.

WONG PING WAI, Manager.

Hongkong April 1, 1912.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG LTD. —
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SOUTHERFIELD & SONS
— TELEPHONE 11-212 —
— TELEGRAPHIC ADD. —
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 575 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$5 per day, inc.

Telegraph add.: "Peaceful"
P.O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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by subscribing to

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING
ABSOLUTELY FAVOURABLY.

PETROGRAD, July 3.

The Government has received news
that the offensive on the South-western
front, is developing absolutely favour-
ably.

A NOTABLE "ORDER OF THE
DAY."

PETROGRAD, July 3.

The High Command of the Armies
on the Western Front has issued an
Order of the Day which states:—

"The Army on the South-
Western Front has defeated the
enemy and has broken into his
lines. A decisive battle has begun
on which depends the fate of the
liberty of the Russian People.
Our brothers on the South-
Western Front are advancing victo-
oriously, and they look to us for
prompt assistance. We will not
betray them; the enemy will hear
the thunder of our cannon. I call
upon the troops on the Western
Front to put forth all their efforts,
otherwise the Russian People, who
confide in the defence of their
liberty and honour, will curse us."

"A SHELL HOLE IN HELL." REVELATIONS IN A GERMAN LETTER.

LONDON, July 3.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at
British Headquarters in France
gives extracts from a German letter
found at Messines Ridge, dated from
"A shell hole in Hell." The letter
vividly depicts the feelings of the
German troops and states:—"We
have been for fourteen days under
hellish fire day and night. We
crouch together in holes awaiting our
doom. The dead here are piled up.
All night we lie with our gas masks
on, as Tommy fires gas shells in
hundreds and also aerial tor-
pedoes. French work is impossible
owing to the shrapnel which is fired
all night. So far, our Division,
which is composed of three regiments,
has lost 3,400 men in barely
three months. We are quite help-
less against the British. We cannot
sit or lie down. The big British shells
would send a man crazy. Our artil-
lery cannot fire during the daytime
and we all hope to be taken prisoners,
otherwise we shall all go mad."

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

TROOPS TAKING THE OATH OF
ALLEGIANCE.

ATHENS, July 3.

The garrison, including the Cretan
Regiment, took the oath of allegiance
to King Alexander, at a popular
ceremonial. M. Venizelos was most
enthusiastically received. He thank-
ed the populace for its loyalty.

At Salonika also, the troops took
the oath.
General Papoulas has requested
that he be placed on the retired list.

A GERMAN OPINION AND MR. LOYD GEORGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 3.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at
Glasgow has evoked a wild attack
on the Premier by the *Westfälische
Zeitung*, which represents the
German Industrialists. The paper
states:—"Mr. Lloyd George becomes
narrow-minded, malicious and mean
and resorts to the most abject means.
He speaks of indemnities. Yes, we
shall have indemnities. The German
people will hold out until Lloyd
George bends his knee before us."

ANOTHER AMERICAN LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

The United States has lent Great
Britain another \$5,000,000, making a
total of \$117,000,000.

THE BRITISH DUTY ON TOBACCO.

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Bonar Law announced that the in-
creased tobacco duty would be
halved, from July 10, on the cheaper
grades.

COTTON "FUTURES."

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Lord Northcliffe has submitted to
the American Government a plan to
regulate speculation in cotton
futures.

It is understood that the British
Government is seeking to coordinate
in measures to check the wild move-
ments of prices in New York.

DEATH OF SIR BEERBOHN TREE.

LONDON, July 3.

The death is announced of Sir
Herbert Beerbohn Tree, the famous
actor.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS.
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, July 2, 1917. 1921

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

NEW MODELS
JUST RECEIVED
SPECIALLY
MADE
FOR THIS CLIMATE

ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 1322.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIE)
COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either in bulk or in bags) at SEBATTIE, TIG or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either in bulk or in bags) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuan Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents COWIE Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
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Agencies in

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SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in

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SHANGHAI,
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BOMBAY.

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HONGKONG

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

PUT UP IN KEBS AND BARRELS
FOR
EXPORT OR STEAMER USE.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 481.
Bangkok, March 1914.

DAMP PROOF!!

—CIGARETTES IN TINS—

"Embassy" is sold 25 Cigarettes
in a neat Tin convenient for the
pocket.

It is the choice Cigarette in the
ideal moisture proof container.

Ask your dealer for a Tin

OF

"EMBASSY" 25's

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

JAPANESE IN MALAYA

THE NEW LAND RESTRICTIONS.

AN AUTHORITY STATEMENT.

The action of the Government of the Straits Settlements in directing that no further applications for land exceeding 50 acres (20 chon) are to be received for the present, and that applications for areas less than 50 acres are not to be received except from British subjects or natives of the projected Malay States, has caused considerable comment among the Japanese, and apparently some irritation. It is not clear why this should be so, writes a correspondent to "The New East," a new Japanese review.

We are at war, and it is necessary to restrict operations in every sphere of activity other than those directly conducive to the energetic prosecution of the War. The right policy while the war continues is, in short, maintenance, not expansion. The Government is sparing every possible man to go home and fight, and has ruthlessly cut down expenditure on public services generally so as to be able to give financial aid to the mother country. Such contraction of staff and expenditure is only possible if work is correspondingly reduced, and the restriction to a minimum of work in connection with land administration is one of the ways in which this is possible.

Only the small-holder, that is to say, for practical purposes, the Asiatic inhabitant of the country, has a claim to exceptional treatment, and he alone receives it. The Japanese are merely subjected to restrictions to which not only other Allies but European British subjects are equally liable. It would be out of reason to ask us to treat foreigners, Allied or otherwise, better than we treat our own people.

Also, the question of labour arises. The vastly greater portion of estate labour in the Malay Peninsula comes from southern India. Tonnage and manpower are factors of such importance to India, and to the Empire, that the supply of Indian labourers has been greatly reduced, and at any time a further reduction may be found necessary. It is very inadvisable to upset the labour market by providing new fields for labour when labour will not be forthcoming to work in them.

It will thus be seen that the policy is in no way directed against the Japanese, as they seem to imagine. Also, they bulk comparatively small among the land owners in the Peninsula. As soon as the end of the war enables the present restrictions to be withdrawn, the Japanese will

once again share with others the enjoyment of the privileges which for the time it has been found necessary to withhold.

On May 1st the Aliens Restriction Ordinance, together with copies of notifications issued under it, came into force. It applies to Japanese, and it is not unlikely to occasion irritation among them. It will be as well therefore for such misunderstandings as can be avoided to be cleared away.

The Ordinance applies to "Alien," who are defined in section 2 as follows:—

"Alien means a subject of any foreign State in Europe or a subject of any other foreign State whose subjects are declared by the Governor by a notification published in the 'Gazette' to be liable to the provisions of this Ordinance."

Experience has shown that this Colony, in view of its unique geographical position, stands in need of some means by which track can be kept of foreigners who enter and leave it. The success of such a measure of self-protection must depend largely on its universal application, and Government has accordingly made it apply to all foreigners of whatever State they are subjects, and to whatever country they belong.

The only cases in which it was considered that exception could and should be made are those of coolie immigrants from China and from the Dutch East Indies. In these two cases the numbers are so large, and the persons concerned so illiterate that the difficulties of efficient registration would be almost insuperable. Each of these classes is, moreover, the subject of a special Ordinance, and their supervision is the duty of a special Government Department.

Any suggestion, therefore, that the measure is in any way derogatory to the Japanese, or directed against them, is based on an entire ignorance of the facts and of the object which the Government had in view in introducing it.

There are without doubt undesirable among the Japanese; as there must be among every nation, and the fact of this being recognised will not prevent our welcoming to this Colony in the future, as in the past, the law-abiding persons who form the large majority of our Japanese visitors and inhabitants.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR
DIARRHOEA

OVERHEATING, a change in the temperature, sun, fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GOA STATISTICS.

The first volume of the belated Census Report of the population of Portuguese India for 1910 has just been issued in Goa, and contains much interesting information. According to it, the total population of Portuguese India on the 31st December, 1910, was 805,299 including 87,157 absentees. The actual population present at the census was 548,242, as compared with 474,501 in 1881 and 531,798 in 1900 and bears a density of 144 to the square kilometre, for a total area of 3,806.5 sq. k. The population of Goa, Damão and Diu was 488,758, 47,320 and 14,170 respectively. Goa registered an excess of 24,908 females over males, which is explained by the temporary emigration of a large number of the latter to Africa and British India. In 1881 this excess reached only 3,300, as the emigration was then in its incipient stage. The most densely populated district in Goa is Bardez with 497 inhabitants to the sq. kilometre. Taking this as the mean average, it is computed that Goa alone can accommodate 2 millions inhabitants. The ordinary conditions of life in Goa have improved greatly since 1900. The census for 1900 returned 6,685 persons of over 70 years of age, 3,379 being males and 4,298 females. The figures for 1910 show that there were 6,787 exceeding the above age of 70, of whom 2,655 were males and 4,112 females. In spite of more than 400 years of Portuguese domination, education in Goa is still in a backward state. The progress made in this direction is indicated by the increase in the percentage of those able to read and write from 10.3 in 1900 to 12.1 in 1910, the percentage for males being 18.9 and for females 6.9. But since 1910 Goa has passed through more than six years of the more progressive rule of H. E. Senhor Conde de Costa, who has given a great impetus to primary education and opened numerous new schools, the results of which will be seen at the next census. If the educational policy initiated by His Excellency be wisely continued in the future, the reproach of Goa's backward state of education should be wiped out.—"Times of India."

LOSING WEIGHT
BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the richest nourishment and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: 31/6 and 2/6

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G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

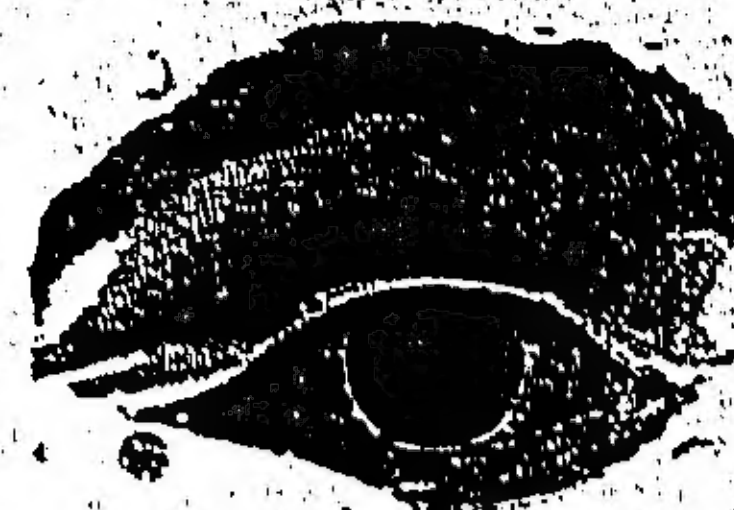
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTARE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI,
HOJO, NAMAGATA, SATO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, HIBAI
& OTUBARI COLLIERIES.

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Hankow, Peking, London,
New York, Shanghai,
Hongkong, Haiphong,
and Canton.

Cable Address:—TWASAKI

Codes:—A.I. A.B.O. 5th Ed.,
Western Union, and Bantley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. B. Brown, McFarlane & Co. Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL, and HARD
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale
and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and
Foundry Casts Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and
37, HING LOOZE STREET, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.
Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A.I. A.B.O. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIP ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	HEAD OF TIDE	HEAD OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	70'	120'	12'	12'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	171'	120'	12'	12'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240'	120'	12'	12'	12'
Prince's Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	120'	12'	12'	12'
TAI KOW					
Contingency Dock	240'	120'	12'	12'	12'
ASPHEN					
Head Dock	240'	120'	12'	12'	12'
Head Dock	240'	120'	12'	12'	12'

R. M. DEER, Esq. M.A., Resident Dock Harbour.

Phone: 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

The China Mail.

NOTICE.

CLOSING UP SALE

TREMENDOUS Reductions in prices
less than cost, no responsible offer
refused.

M. GAINS,
Alexandra Building,
Hankow, July 4, 1917. 1927

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the season will be held at
Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 7th
instant, commencing at 3.45 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00
for others than Members of the Hongkong
Jockey Club or GYMKHANA Club.
The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.
Hankow, July 4, 1917. 1928

TO LET.

NO. 3 AIMAI VILLAS, Austin and
Kimberly Road, Kowloon, moderate
rent.

Apply—**PATELL & Co.,**
top-floor, King's Buildings,
Hankow. 1929

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in
instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

FRIDAY,

the 6th July, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.

A Number of Lots of

"ELKINGTON PLATE"

Consisting of:—

Ice Fishers,
Coffee Pots,
Entree Dishes,
etc., etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.

Hankow, July 4, 1917. 1930

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

3.55 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.
7.25 a.m.—Princess Victoria's Birthday (1868).
3.40 a.m.—Full Moon.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, July 6:—

Princess Victoria's birthday (1868).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.

SATURDAY, July 7:—

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Towels, Bath
Gowns, Table Cloths and Bras
Ware etc. etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Hough's.

SUNDAY, July 8:—

1.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

THURSDAY, July 12:—

Princess John's Birthday (1906).

FRIDAY, July 13:—

Anniversary of the taking of the
Bastille (1789).

SUNDAY, July 15:—

St. Stephen's Day.

TUESDAY, July 17:—

Noon—Auction of "Lysholt," 103,
The Peak, at Messrs. P. Lammer's
Sales Rooms.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Six cases of plague (1 Indian and
the rest Chinese, one being an imported
case) were reported in the Colony last
week, five cases proving fatal. There were
also three cases of enteric fever (one
British), two of diphtheria, and two of
puerperal fever.

A note in a New York paper on
"How to fly the American flag," says:—
The flag should not be hoisted before
sunrise nor be allowed up after sunset
and should never be allowed to touch
the ground and should never be raised
or lowered by any mechanical appliance.
When the flag is used as a banner, that
is, suspended on a rope across a street,
the union, or field, should fly to the north
in streets running east and west and to
the east in streets north and south.

The Rambling Section of the 25th
Middlesex Regiment Entertainment
Club was well supported during the past
month. The total number of individual
trips made by the men from Mount
Austin and Victoria Barracks was 831
and much appreciated refreshment was
provided on the rambles by the Services
Entertainment Fund. Rambles are run
each Wednesday and Saturday weather
permitting and the most popular des-
tinations are Stonecutters Island,
Kowloon and the Harbour Cruise by
the Routine Launch.

We commented a few weeks ago on
a letter in the *N. C. Daily News* in which
an American Griffin sang the praises of
Shanghai as a summer resort (apparently
before he had spent a summer in Shang-
hai). We see that the thermometer at
Nicasaw on June 27 registered 96.8 at
4 p.m. and 81.0 at 9 p.m. In our
Shanghai contemporary of June 25th
appears the following little note:—
"American, who only a few weeks
ago wrote so enthusiastically in singing
the praises of Shanghai as a summer
resort by the sea, has not been heard
from since the present warm spell struck
us." Probably he will be even more silent
when the really hot weather comes in
July and August. This is only June.

The 25th Bn. of the Middlesex
Regiment are now issuing a Regimental
Magazine which must prove a source of
amusement, interest and instruction to
the officers and men of the battalion.
An Editorial note in the magazine
recalls to our recollection the
Shakespearean reflection that some are
born great, some achieve greatness and
some have greatness thrust upon them.
Commenting on the introduction of
work by new authors in the
July number the Editor says: "It may
be that as time goes on we shall start
some great literary careers. It has been
said that greatness is not altogether a
matter of brains but a matter of oppor-
tunity. The opportunity is here present-
ing itself, and time alone will prove
whether or not the greatness will follow."
If there are men in the regiment capable
of writing who are deterred by shyness
from achieving greatness, the Editor
will doubtless endeavour to thrust great-
ness upon them.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Another name added to the Shanghai
Roll of Honour is that of 2nd Lieut. L.
Alan Davis, formerly of Messrs. R. N.
Truman and Co. Deceased volunteered
for the front in the autumn of 1915,
and after training at home joined, as a
private, the West Yorkshire Regiment.
He afterwards obtained a commission
in the Royal Flying Corps, and, accord-
ing to a telegram received, met his death
in action on the 23rd June.

Among recent deaths in the war is
that of Sec. Lieut. Wallace H. Squire,
East Kent (died of wounds), eldest son
of Mr. and Mrs. Squire, of the China
Inland Mission, 121, Bath Street,
Glasgow. Also Sec. Lieut. Ralph
Walker, Argyll and Sutherland
youngest son of Mrs. Walker, 4 Douglas
Terrace, Stirling and of the late
Mr. James Walker of Wellerston,
Kirkcaldy. He returned from Japan
at an early stage of the war.

BATHING FATALITY AT NORTH POINT.

The Secretary of the Nanyang
Tobacco Company has reported to the
Police that an assistant clerk named
King Lu, 27 years of age, was drowned
at about 5 p.m. yesterday while
bathing at North Point Beach. Two
men attempted to rescue the drowning
man but failed to reach him in time.
The body was recovered and taken to
the mortuary.

THE

COUP AT PEKING.

LATEST DETAILS FROM THE CAPITAL.

GENERAL CHANG HSUN'S VIEWS.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Li Yuan-Hung, the deposed President
has sought asylum in the Japanese
Legation.

THE EDICT.

The Edict is translated as follows:—
"Unfortunately was called upon to
succeed to the Throne at a very
youthful age and was unable to bear
the constant disturbances at that time
prevailing. Revolution suddenly broke
out and our Empress Dowager, who
is of a kindly nature, was distressed
to see the people suffer, and so handed
over the government to Yuan Shi-kai
and a Republic was formed.

"But disputes and fighting have
followed upon this and bribery
has been rampant. Although the
Government revenue has risen to
\$400,000,000 there is still a deficit in
the annual budget and foreign obliga-
tions have increased to \$120,000,000.
Thus the good intentions of the Em-
press Dowager have resulted in harm.

General Chang Hsun, Nung Kok
Chang and Luk Wing Ting have
accordingly memorialised stating
that the foundations of the country
are shaken and requesting that I
should ascend the Throne and so
save the people.

"Li Yuan-Hung (the late President)
has also memorialised requesting the
return of the Imperial Court, so as to
benefit the nation.

"I, therefore, was obliged to accept
the Throne again.

The Edict promises guarantees for
a constitutional monarchial govern-
ment, and declares that the allowance
for the Court shall not exceed
\$400,000,000 per annum, that the
members of the Imperial Family shall
not take part in politics, that harmony
shall be established between the
Han and the Manchus, that the
Stamp Duty shall be abolished, the
punishments adopted by the Republics
shall be abolished, political offenders
pardoned, and people shall be at liberty
to get their hair or wear the queue as
they choose. The Treaties made by
the Republic with the Foreign Powers
will be faithfully observed.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHANG HSUN.

General Chang Hsun has been inter-
viewed by a newspaper correspondent.
Replying to a question as to whe-
ther the restoration was entirely his
decision, he said that Wang Shih Chen,
Kong Chiu Chong, Ng Ping Sheung,
Kang Yu Wei, were associated with him
in the decision.

The Correspondent asked: Do you
think this may lead to another revolu-
tion?
The General replied: I think not.
The Correspondent: I hear that
Tao Kwan may oppose the restoration.
Is that true?
The General: It does not matter.

The Correspondent: What about
Tuan Ki Sui?
The General: He has not been con-
sulted. Even if Tuan Ki Sui opposes,
he is unable to do anything single-
handed.

The Correspondent: What do you
think the other Powers will do?
The General: They cannot interfere.
The Correspondent: What steps
are to be taken regarding the future?
The General: We shall form a
strong Government and maintain peace
in the Far East.

Replying to a further question
General Chang Hsun said: Kang Yu
Wei is living in my house.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The official appointments show the
restoration of old titles.
For example General Chang Hsun is
appointed Viceroy of Cathay and "Peiyang
Minister" (i.e. Naval Minister of the
North), General Feng Kok Chong (late
Vice-President of the Republic) is ap-
pointed Viceroy of Kiangsi and Kiangnan
and "Nanyang Minister" (i.e. Naval
Minister of the South). Chu Sai Chong
is appointed President of the Privy Coun-
cil, and Kang Yu Wei Vice-President.

General Chang Hsun and other High
Ministers sent circular telegrams to the
provinces explaining the reasons why
the Republic was unwelcome, point-
ing out that a change of President
every five years would create one big
trouble and the change of Cabinet every
few months would create many small
troubles.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE COUP.

Further details of the coup d'etat are
to the effect that at 4 o'clock on Sunday
morning, Prince Chun (father of the
young Emperor and formerly Regent)
was summoned to Court. The Prince,
not understanding the reasons for this,
sent Princess Chun, but when she
returned the Prince went in.

In the meantime Edicts had been
issued announcing the restoration of the
Emperor.

Li King Hi, who had but recently
taken office as Premier, was aware of
all these movements until late on
Sunday morning, when he went in a
motor-car to call on Kong Chiu Chong,
who told him that everything had been
settled. Li King Hi then calmly left.

It is reported that Tuan Ki Sui left
for the South yesterday.

A sum of \$100,000 has been ap-
propriated for rewarding the police of
Peking.

Fourteen Chinese newspapers in Peking
stopped publication yesterday. (Whether
this was in celebration of the restoration
or whether these were republican papers
which have temporarily gone out of busi-
ness is not clear from the cable.)

QUIET IN THE CAPITAL.

The dragon flag is flying all over the
City with the exception of the
Presidential palace where the republican
flag is still flying. Peking is as quiet
as usual.

MEETING OF REPUBLICANS IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. Luo Wing Cheong, M.P., on
receipt of the report of the restoration
immediately called an emergency meet-
ing of members of the dissolved Parlia-
ment, which was also attended by many
military officials.

"The Taku and the Civil Govern-
ment of Chikiang have issued a circular
telegram stating that they did not
memorialise for the restoration and
are opposed to it.

It is reported that Tuan Ki Sui has
arrived at Nanking.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN W. L. CARTER.

We deeply regret to have to record
the death of Mr. W. L. Carter,
Manager in Hongkong of the China
and Japan Telephone Company, and
who since the war began has been
a Lieutenant, with the honorary
rank of Captain in the Royal
Engineers. He died about one
o'clock to-day at the Military Hos-
pital, Bowen Road, where he had
been for the past two or three weeks
under treatment for paratyphoid.
We understand the crisis in the ill-
ness was passed a few days ago, but
it left him extremely weak and for
three days or more his case had been
regarded as extremely critical.

Captain Carter served in the South
African war as 2nd Lieutenant in the
East Lancashire Regiment and he
possessed the South African
medal. When the call for men
came for the present war he keenly
wished to volunteer, but his general
health was never very robust and
being unable to go on active service
he first took a commission in the
local Volunteers and afterwards
joined the Royal Engineers for local
service.

Captain Carter was born in Shang-
hai in 1877, being the eldest son of
Mr. W. H. Carter, a merchant. He
was therefore just 40 years of age.
Educated at St. Paul's School, and
trained for his profession as an
electrical engineer at the Central
Technical College, he came to Hong-
kong about thirteen years ago as
Assistant Manager for the Telephone
Company, and the Management fall-
ing vacant some twelve months later,
Mr. Carter was appointed to the
vacant post and quickly justified his
appointment by a rapid development
of the Company's business in the
Colony.

The deceased gentleman married
in 1906 and he leaves a wife and
two small daughters.

The funeral is to take place at
Happy Valley to-morrow evening,
the cortege passing the Monument
about 6.30.

Mr. W. Douglas Newton tells a story of
a soldier now in a London hospital. "He
received a bayonet wound through the
throat over a year ago, and since that
time seems to have lived most of his life
on the operating table. He has had
thirty-five operations, and is awaiting
another. In spite of this he will not
see any but the brightest side of life. He
spends his time looking after those
whom he insists are worse off than
himself. He is the eyes of the blind
and the hands of the lame, who
have lost their arms. And when he can-
not help wounded men, he helps the
nurses. He is the cheeriest man in Lon-
don."

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

TIFFIN AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

The American Community of
Hongkong celebrated the Fourth of
July by a Tiffin, held at the Hong-
kong Hotel. About 130 American
ladies and gentlemen sat down and
the celebrations were presided over
by Mr. G. E. Anderson, the
American Consul-General.

Towards the end of the tiffin, the
Hotel band played the American
National Anthem, the company
rising from their seats.

The American Consul-General said
that he would take the opportunity
first of all, to express to the Br. h
community of Hongkong their appre-
ciation of the many offers they had
made of co-operation in the celebra-
tions of to-day. He thought the
spirit of Hongkong had been univer-
sally sympathetic. There had been a
strong disposition even to urge
Americans to join with the British
in that, the latest, celebration of
American independence. He had
felt, and the community had felt,
that it was better that they should
celebrate it alone. This was a big
occasion in the history of the United
States, an occasion which merited
introspection and self-examination
rather than congratulation. For a
good many years their patriotism had
been a matter of theory. They had
come to the point now when patri-
otism must be translated into action.
Patriotism must become real. As
they considered it, there really was
an immense difference between the
position of the United States to-day,
and its position 141 years ago. Then
they were a small nation to take the
terrible step of defying what was
then and perhaps still is to-day, the
greatest power in the world. They
had called upon to do it for reasons
which they had fully declared at the
time, and history had justified it.

Today was the first time they had
engaged in a war with a first-class
Power. From the time of the
Revolution until to-day, they had
never known what it was to face a
real foe. It was a subject for care-
ful thought. There were two causes,
or rather series of causes, leading to
the war. There was the immediate
cause. They had gone to war with
Germany primarily because of the
refusal of the German Government
to observe those international laws,
or to respect those rules of interna-
tional conduct which the United
States had considered to be their
primary rights. The general causes
usually in history become more im-
portant. Were they justified from
those causes in taking the step they
had taken in declaring war? The
United States would never have
gone to war except that the issue
represented primarily and directly an
effort to preserve free institutions
and to protect small nations. All
through their history there had been
a great undercurrent of love for the
free institutions established when
their nation was being made. They
had little in common with the Allies
in the immediate causes of the war.
Belgium had been invaded, France
had been invaded, and Russia had
been invaded. They all recognised
those facts, they represented the
cardinal points on which the war
was being fought. But the United
States was in little danger militarily
at that time, because of its position,
and there remained little danger
to-day of military invasion. They
had entered a war to-day which
meant just as much to them as to
any people, in the matter of the
freedom of institutions. They were
fighting for the principle of Govern-
ment of the people, for the people
and by the people, and, also, as
Lincoln said, "that the dead shall
not have died in vain."

The Consul-General went on to
say that the United States con-
sidered the war its own war. The
Allies, no doubt, needed the help of
the United States, but if the Allies
arranged a peace to-day with the
Central Powers, the United States
would still go on fighting until she
had secured those objects for which
she had declared war.

He concluded by saying that it
was a time for personal sacrifice. It
was a time when they must give to
their country everything they had.
They could do no less than their
fellow-citizens had done. That was a
new declaration of independence.

THE LATE MR. G. WOODHEAD.

FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. G.
Woodhead took place yesterday
evening at Happy Valley, in the
Protestant Cemetery, with military
honours, the deceased having been a
member of the Scouts Company. A
gun carriage draped with the Union
Jack bore the coffin, on which rested
the deceased's helmet and belt, and
at the head of the cortege was a
firing party, followed by the Band of
the Middlesex Regiment.

At the Monument, a large crowd
joined in the cortege and proceeded to
the graveside.

The service was conducted by the
Rev. H. H. G. Griffiths, Acting
Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral,
and at the conclusion a firing party
fired three volleys over the grave,
and a bugler from the Middlesex
Regiment sounded the "Last Post."

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton and
Messrs. L. N. Lewis, C. Bewick and
R. D. F. Beth acted as chief
mourners and there were also pre-
sent—Hon. Mr. Claud Sovern,
C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Sir
William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief
Justice), the Hon. Mr. S. H.
Doddwell, Major Macdonald, Capt.
Champion, Capt. Cassell, Capt. G.
R. Stewart, Capt. G. W. Good, Capt.
G. Lammert, Capt. W. Armstrong,
Lieut. Kennett, Lieut. Hancock,
Lieut. Thomas, Lieut. Sutherland,
and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, A. O. Lang,
F. Maitland, E. J. Grist, J. R. Wood,
E. D. C. Wolfe, D. E. Donnelly, G.
C. Moxon, W. Logan, Elton Potter,
A. C. Davison, W. A. Dowley, T.
E. Pearce, P. P. J. Woodhouse,
J. Patterson, and also many of
deceased's office colleagues and re-
presentatives of the Chinese staff of
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd.

The floral tributes were numerous
and included tokens from the mem-
bers of the staff of Jardine, Math-
eson & Co., Ltd.; Sir Robert Ho Tung;
Import Department, Shanghai;
Morrison Hill Mess; Messrs. Deacon,
Locker, Deacon & Harston; John
Peel, Canton; Bradley & Co., Staff
of the China Sugar Refinery; Yuen
Hop Hong; Officers and N.C.O.s of
the Scouts Co.; Royal Hongkong
Yacht Club; Chartered Bank Mess;
Hongkong Football Club; "Ewo"
Junior Mess; Hongkong Bank Junior
Mess; P. & O. Mess; J. R. Wood,
Stubb, etc.

The details of the accident are to
the effect that Mr. Woodhead on
Sunday went up the river at Canton
in a houseboat with a few Canton
friends. It appears that after a
swim and when the other members
of the party had returned to the boat
to dress, Mr. Woodhead went on to
the top of the houseboat to take a
dive. The depth of the water was
only about three feet and he struck
the bottom. When he rose to the
surface the Chinese boatmen on the
tow saw that he had been hurt and
called the Europeans on the house-
boat who promptly got Mr. Wood-
head aboard and proceeded with all
speed back to Canton where Mr.
Woodhead was taken to the hospital,
and a nurse was requisitioned from
Hongkong by telegraph. Mr. Wood-
head recovered consciousness, but
about 11 o'clock on Monday morn-
ing he expired with unexpected
suddenness.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

An Examination will be held by Mr.
P. P. J. Woodhouse, D.S.P., of Classes
12, 13, 14 and 15 at Queen's College on
Friday, July 6th, at 5.45 p.m. Mem-
bers may attend in multi. Chief Inspec-
tor Lammert and Staff Inspector Potter
will attend.

STRENGTH.

Bugler 31 Tang Wai Nam is promoted
Sergeant.

MAN'S PRACTICES FOR JULY, AT 6 P.M.
9th, 11th, 17th, 20th and 24th.
MUSIC CLASSES, AT 6 P.M.
12th and 18th.

(Sgt.) J. W. FRANKS,

Acting D.S.P. R.Y.

One of the most interesting of the
recent discoveries in the treasures stored
in the museum of the University of
Pennsylvania, says an American paper,
is a map drawn by an engineer of ac-
tivity on a clay tablet. It was found
in the Babylonian section of the museum
by Dr. Stephen H. Langdon and shows
an agricultural area near the city of
Nippur. It was made in the 6th cen-
tury probably about 1000 years B.C.
It is quite likely the world's oldest map
and shows postal routes that had already
been in operation at least 800 years, and
indicates that the postal post and
messenger service were well
known and much used by the people of
those times.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RACIAL TROUBLE AT ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

New York, July 3. A labour dispute has led to serious troubles at East St. Louis. Some negroes killed a policeman and a crowd of whites caught two of the negroes, whom they shot and killed. The crowd was most aggressive. They wrested the arms from the militia to attack the negroes, who were well armed.

LATER.

The latest advices from St. Louis are that mobs have shot and killed at least 15 negroes as they fled from burning houses. Flames threaten the business district where damage already amounts to \$5,000,000. Forty negroes and six whites have been received into the hospitals. The mobs were temporarily unmanageable. The military now control the situation. There hundred white men have been arrested.

THE REPUBLICAN AGITATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPUDIATION BY GENERAL HERTZOG.

CAPE TOWN, July 3.

General Hertzog, the leader of the anti-Government Dutch party, repudiates responsibility for the republican agitation and advises the abandonment of the proposed conference at Philippolis in the Free State, in furtherance of the movement. It is understood that the conference will be abandoned.

A STATEMENT BY LORD HARDINGE.

LONDON, July 3.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said the House had listened to the statement made by Lord Hardinge with the respect due to his character and position and he asked the House not to proceed further with the matter that day in view of the likelihood of a general discussion in both Houses in the course of the week. The House agreed. [The statement made by Lord Hardinge had not come to hand up to the time of publication.—Ed.]

THE HONGKONG ORDINANCES AND OUTPORT COMPANIES.

The Japan Chronicle in a leading article says:—At the recent general meeting of shareholders in the Oriental Hotel it was stated by the Chairman that the directors were not acting under the Hongkong Ordinances, having been informed by their legal adviser that the Japanese Courts would not pay any attention to these regulations. This is a remarkable statement to be made by the Chairman of a Company which for twenty-five years has professed to act under the Hongkong Ordinances, its Memorandum and Articles of Association containing a clause to this effect. It is true that when the Company was formed extra-territoriality was still in operation, and the incorporation of the Company under the laws of Hongkong was a natural proceeding. It is now almost eighteen years, however, since extra-territoriality was abolished, and it is remarkable that during this period no question seems to have arisen in the minds of the directors regarding the legal position of the Company. Yet it seems indisputable that any Company which is established in this country to carry on a business wholly within the boundaries of the Japanese Empire must be subject to the laws of Japan. Otherwise it would be competing for a joint-stock undertaking, by registering itself abroad, to contract itself out of the provisions of Japanese law. No country would permit such a proceeding. The matter is of importance to the Government of Hongkong, which, by permitting the incorporation of companies under the Ordinances of the Colony that are not subject to its jurisdiction, gives such companies a false status. It is probable that these Ordinances, which contemplate the incorporation of companies whose principal business lies outside the Colony as well as within it, had in view only undertakings operating where extra-territoriality prevailed, and where, presumably, their provisions could be enforced. No restriction to this effect appears in the Ordinances, however, and so far as these are concerned, the incorporation of undertakings operating in countries where no jurisdiction is permitted without any objection being offered. In view of the maintenance of the dignity of the Government of Hongkong this is a question which requires immediate attention. As the matter now stands, it is possible for a company organised in Japan to register in Hongkong without making itself liable to any penalty for the infringement of local Ordinances, simply because the Hongkong Government has no jurisdiction in Japan now that extra-territoriality is abolished. All the safeguards which the Hongkong law provides may be ignored without any action following. Since its incorporation in 1901 the United States Steel Corporation has increased its capacity 100 per cent, and it is now producing from 40 to 45 per cent of all the steel manufactured in the United States, as much steel as all Germany and twice as much as England produces.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

8,564 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, July 2. A Russian official report transmitted by wireless states:—After two days' artillery firing we attacked on the Konichy-Byski front, and occupied three lines of trenches and took the fortified village of Konichy. We advanced as far as Konichy stream, southward of the village.

Our prisoners so far number 8,564, and we also captured seven guns. We attacked southward of Brzezany, and captured strong fortified positions, which are constantly changing hands, owing to the Germano-Turkish counter-attacks.

We captured on this front yesterday nine officers and 1,700 men. The Turks are retreating towards Pandjvin.

Our pursuing cavalry occupied Engidja, northward of Lake Derbar.

We also occupied Kalamirvan, south-eastward of Lake Derbar, and the villages in the neighbourhood.

Our airships dropped 650 pounds of bombs on the enemy positions.

There were five aerial engagements, in one of which one of our airships fought eight aeroplanes. The airship commander was wounded. The airship returned.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, July 2.

The following details of the new offensive have been supplied authoritatively:—A portion of an Army Corps and a Finland division attacked under a violent fire and took two lines of trenches north of Konichy, afterwards repulsing the enemy's counter-attacks. Some regiments suffered severely and especially the officers. On the rest of this sector the artillery continues to demolish the enemy trenches, which are replying vigorously.

In the section where the Army Corps was engaged our troops carried all the enemy trenches on the slopes of Mount Srednia-ygoura, east of Konichy, which was strongly defended. We occupied Konichy and the forest west thereof as far as Korf-Toront, and the whole of the enemy trenches south of Konichy. We also captured many prisoners and machine-guns, the total of which is not yet ascertained.

Part of the Trans-Amur Division, after capturing the western outskirts of the village of Schibalin, and all three lines of the enemy trenches at the forest of Lisicof, deployed north of the forest where they entrenched themselves. The enemy is violently bombarding the forest at Brzezany, which we are attacking. Detachments of a Division of Infantry carried two lines of enemy trenches to the north-west of Zoloukhi. The troops belonging to the Siberian Army Corps have taken two lines of enemy trenches to the south-west of Poy Potoutory, and another part of the same Army Corps captured the whole of the first part of the second and third lines of the enemy trenches, to the east and south-east of Mitichischof.

ENEMY REPORTS.

LONDON, July 3.

A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—Russian attacks at Konichy broke down. Fresh attacks developed northward.

A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—There has been heavy fighting between the Upper Stryga and the east bank of the Danajowka. The Russian pressure was directed against Konichy, in the sector east and south of Brzezany. After two days' strong artillery firing the enemy captured Konichy. The fighting was very bitter at Brzezany. We maintained our positions after a very hard battle. There were heavy enemy losses.

There was strong artillery activity along the Stocked and Diester. An attack northward of the Kovel-Luck railway failed.

An Austrian official message transmitted by wireless says:—Between Namjowna and the Strypa the enemy is continuously employing fresh reserves, and pushed forward assaulting waves totalling at least twenty Divisions.

There were hand-to-hand combats which were mostly repulsed before the first lines.

HARD FIGHTING AT LENS.

LONDON, July 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—As the result of hard fighting westward of Lens, our advanced posts were driven back slightly. There has been considerable reciprocal artillery activity at numerous points.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, July 3.

A German official message transmitted by wireless says:—Our shock troops made a surprise attack northward of Dixonne and captured many Belgians.

The English attacked westward of Lens and penetrated at a few points, but were thrown out, leaving 175 prisoners and seventeen machine-guns. French attacks on trenches which they lost, southward of La Bovelles farm, failed.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 3.

A French communiqué says:—During the day there has been lively reciprocal artillery activity in the sectors west and east of Cerny. There were no infantry actions.

GENERAL PERSHING.

EXCLUSIVE COMMAND

PARIS, July 3. According to the newspapers, the American Expedition in France will be under the exclusive command of General Pershing, and the American Government will have its own line of communication with the Army from the West Front to Washington.

THE FOOD MINISTRY.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 3.

Mr. Clynes, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

THE CONFEDERATION OF CANADA.

BICENTURY ANNIVERSARY.

LONDON, July 3.

The King has telegraphed the Governor-General of Canada expressing the satisfaction of the Queen and himself at being able to be present at to-day's service in Westminster Abbey, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Confederation, and in honour of Canada's sons who have fallen in the war. Her Majesty with the Dominion in celebrating this, the jubilee of its strong, ever-growing and prosperous life, and joins in honouring the living and the dead who, by their deeds, have added a glorious chapter to the Empire's history.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Walter Long, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, the Commonwealth Government and Earl Grey also sent messages to the Governor-General.

Mr. Lloyd George says that the Confederation has enabled Canadians "to attain internal unity and self-government and to achieve the beneficent development of their country's resources."

He continues:—"The Confederation has done not less for the Empire. It has made Canada the pioneer of that autonomous nationhood which is the unique characteristic of our commonwealth of nations. The history of the past fifty years is a certain proof of the fact that Canada is destined to play, in concert with her sister nations, in promoting the peace and unity of the world after victory, has been won."

THE COTTON CONTROL.

LONDON, July 3.

The Cotton Control Board has decided, regarding spinners who have cotton on call, that prices may be fixed and delivery taken without the authorisation of the Board until further notice.

ALEXANDRIA'S EXCHANGE RE-OPENS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 3.

The Cotton Exchange has re-opened. Cotton jobbing has been suspended for a fortnight.

THE RUSSIAN PRISONER.

The following is a translation of an appeal by Russian prisoners in Germany which Senator Krizov, the President of the Russian High Commission of Inquiry, has considered it his duty to make public:—

We, Russian prisoners in Germany, tearfully beseech our Mother Country not to forget her sons who are languishing in captivity, subject to mockery and humiliation and suffering from hunger. For these, our beautiful Mother Country, we endure persecution; we are beaten, obliged to stand near red-hot furnaces, tied and suspended to wooden posts, crucified on the ground, hunted by dogs. Many of those who, instead of dying for their country, are dying for hunger in this heathen land, will join the host of martyrs and confessors, having remained faithful to thee to the last. Do not forget them! Do not let them die of hunger! Send them bread, Dear Mother Country! Give us strength to see thee again, Holy Russia! Do not forget thy sons; remember them in thy prayers.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

A LESSON TO BRITONS.

A correspondent sends the following to the "N.C. Daily News":—Some little time ago a very poor missionary in a far away corner of inland China was asked by a Chinese neighbour about a cheap agricultural appliance. The missionary recalled seeing an American advertisement about that kind of article but had forgotten the name of the Shanghai agent and therefore wrote to an American Consulate merely asking the firm's name.

A few weeks later, letters and price lists began to pour in from every part of the United States. These enterprising firms "had heard that so and so was interested in such and such goods," and they were prepared to meet every possible request or suggestion, to give advice, quote exceptional terms, etc. Mail after mail the deluge from manufacturers continued. Implements and machinery from \$5 to a million were quoted for. And then the tunc changed. Forwarding and shipping agents "were glad to know that the address was handling American manufactures" (he had, by the way, once invested in half a dollar's worth of razor blades and a pair of boots) and they would gladly secure tonnage, etc. By these things we know that Uncle Sam is on the commercial war path.

The London Chamber of Commerce Journal sends out East some specimens of that, and one falls to find a single reference to the China market therein. A word to the enterprising should be sufficient.

The number of income tax payers in 1914-15 was 1,000,000, and in 1916-17 1,200,000.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH TRADE BANK.

A CRITICISM WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM CHINA.

The following criticism of the proposed British Trade Bank was made in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Samuel Jones in the course of a speech:—

Then there is the question of establishing a trade bank. I believe this is also a matter connected with the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. We have heard that they want to establish a trade bank because it is considered that the facilities granted to merchants engaged in the commerce of this country are inadequate. I can only say that I attribute this to their utter ignorance of the commercial facilities and the methods by which the business of the country and the world is carried on. Probably they have never heard of the numerous banks which exist for the purpose of carrying on the commerce of the world. Probably they have entirely forgotten that prior to the war the imports and exports of this country amounted to over 200,000,000 sterling, and they certainly must have omitted to inquire how that trade was financed. My experience has taught me that nearly the whole of that financing was done by British banks. There are many other things which it would be utterly impossible for me to go through all the banks engaged in financing the trade of this country to the extent of 200,000,000 a year, and who also finance the trade between India and the United States, Japan and the United States, and between Japan and India, and this trade would probably amount to 1,000,000,000. And yet to-day we are told that we have not the banking facilities and that it is necessary to establish a new trade bank and a British trading organization.

THE BRITISH AND CHINESE CORPORATION.

When we are told that we want a new institution for the purpose of developing the industries of this country, I ask myself what sort of people can possibly have made such a suggestion. There is not one of the great industries of the country that could possibly establish a branch or an agency of their own in any country in the world because the business that is being done would not be sufficient to warrant it. How the business is done is that the different industrial engineering firms and others interested in these trades go to the merchants and some of those merchants represent perhaps twenty or thirty different industrial firms, and by the means they are enabled to get the orders for these industrial firms. I have seen in some papers that this new trade bank is for the purpose of imitating what is called the British and Chinese Corporation. That corporation has done fairly good business in China, but it is also caused this country to lose some very considerable orders and contracts. The reason why the British and Chinese Corporation have done so much in China is that they have a monopoly of the patronage of the British Government in the development of all the British merchants who are entitled to the same assistance from the Government. The complaint has been made over and over again that the merchants in China could not get the assistance of the British Government.

I go back a few years, to the time when the Germans were able to get considerable contracts simply because the British Government tried to force down the throats of the Chinese Government the British and Chinese Corporation, and my opinion is that the establishment of this trade bank is merely the result of a combination of manufacturers, the same as the British and Chinese Corporation who represent a certain clique of manufacturers, and when that corporation gets an order from a railway the order goes to the one clique of firms, and nobody else is able to derive any benefit from that particular order. It is natural that, as you have no business men in your Government Department, they know absolutely nothing about the matter, and they are entirely in the palm of the hand of these gentlemen who want to get into the position of having a monopoly of the Government support, and I am not attributing to them any other motive. 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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
Kobe and YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS PACIFIC).
"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.
"CANADA MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"SOSU MARU" Thursday, 8th July, at 8 a.m.
"ANAKURA MARU" Sunday, 8th July, at Noon.
Call at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Quitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
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JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manilla, Sandakan
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PAKHOI & HAPHONG	SHANGHAI	July 7, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 8, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 12, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	SHANGHAI	July 13, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	July 14, Daylight

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
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SHANGHAI	YUSANG	FRIDAY, July 6, at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI via FOOCROW	WOSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, July 7, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its medicinal properties be equalled in all
cases of poisons, impurities, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No
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overcoming and expelling disease, purifying and to whatever form that with it removing all
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unhealthy patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gonorrhea, rheumatism,
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AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days)

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HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 6th July at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 13th July at 12 Noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
via SAN FRANCISCO and
JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"KINO MARU."

The above-named Steamer having arrived
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MON-
DAY, 2nd July at 5 p.m., will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,
and delivery must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.
Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on SATUR-
DAY, 7th July, at 5 p.m.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
affected.

No Claims will be recognized after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All claims and damaged Cargo will
be landed into the Company's Godown,
where they will be examined on Mon-
day at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed
after the 15th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 2, 1917.

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European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,
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Best of Food and Service.

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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be
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regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
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steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will
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For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings
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E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

MONDAY, JUNE 25th at 3 p.m., WEDDAY, SEPT. 5th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
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TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN
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FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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THE TRENCH COMMUNE.

(BY PATRICK MACGILL)

Night had fallen on the trenches. A
bit of a moon showed in a sky eddily
clear and covered with stars. Smoke
curled up from the dugouts formed into
round balls in the air and drifted across
the levels of No Man's Land. Lights
burned in some of the shelters and the
confused sounds of men talking could be
heard more distinctly now than during
the day. Here and there a sentry was
visible standing on the firestep, his eyes
fixed on the riot of star-shells that rose
over the German trenches.

It was very cold. The crisp snow lay
on the sandbags, the firesteps, and the
floor of the trench where the duck boards
were frozen into the muck. A party of
men, on rations fatigue, crawled over the
parade and made their way down to the
battalion dump for provisions.

My turn on sentry was at an end, a
mate, clapping his hands energetically,
came up on the firestep and looked over
at the German trench.

"Well, well," he said, shaking himself
"damned cold."

"Not too warm," I answered and made
my way to the nearest dug-out.

It was a spacious compartment built
by the Germans and taken over by us
at the point of the bayonet. Six steps
led down to it from the floor of the
trench and it felt very warm and com-
fortable to a man coming in from the
cold night air. A good fire was blazing
in a brazier and a number of men were
sitting round it in a row, their pipes
and cigarettes glowing. I edged in and
sat down on a man's knees and my body
ceased shivering.

The firelight revealed the knob and
crevices in the wall. On a ledge near
the door could be seen a tin of biscuits,
two loaves, and a box of bully-butter.

Overhead in the roof was a tiny hole
through which the smoke was sucked
away by a chimney. The glow of the
fire ruddled the men's faces, their hairy
chins and brown cheeks.

"I told outside Mick," I said, speak-
ing to the man on whose knees I was
sitting.

"Begonia, I think it is," he answered.
"Your sheepskin is all iced. Would
you like a drop of tea?"

"Nothing like it," I said.

"Nothing better," Mick replied.
"I suppose there'll be a hot soup round
about midnight. Look here," he went
on, rising to his feet and giving me the
seat. "You stick to this form and I'll
make a wee drop of it."

Mick proceeded a mess tin and went
outside. I looked round the dugout
which contained some ten or eleven
soldiers. A number of these lay on
the ground, sleeping and breathing
heavily. The floor seemed to be car-
peted with their bodies and their
groceries. A grotesque silent pattern of
men on the seat sat Bill Hawke,
my Cockney friend, half-asleep, his
helmet pulled well down over his eyes,
his sheepskin jacket buttoned tightly
across his body, and an unlighted
cigarette in his mouth. Beside him sat
Dig-out Dick, a most energetic youngster,
who slept his mates affirmed, with me
eye open like a weasel. He was of a
very original turn of mind and fathered
many utterances which have become the
common property of trench dwellers.
Here are a few of them:

Keep your heart up, but keep your
napper low.

Say your prayers, but keep your dig-
out.

Leave your dug-out better than you
found it.

If you want there are good men wait-
ing to welcome us.

Mick returned, his mess tin filled
with snow. This he placed on the
brazier.

"Sleepin' are ye, Dig-out?" he asked.

"Not when there's a drop of tea going,"
answered the youth straightening his
shoulders. "Hey! Bill," he called, slap-
ping Zeke on the back. "Are you
sleeping?"

"Blimey, I wish I was," Zeke answered
rubbing his eyes. "It must be near
my turn on sentry-go, I s'pose. Hurry
up and make the tea, Mick."

"Begonia, I've ordered me about
just as it is yer better," said Mick
with a laugh.

"Don't come the acid now," said Bill,
handing the Irishman a cigarette. "It
doesn't suit you."

Everyone looks nice and snug here
anyway," said Mick, looking round the
dug-out. "They might as well be in
homes for all the thought they're giv-
ing to the war."

"Nobody wants to think about it
here," I said. "It's a matter of course
to us."

Several instances of fraud and dis-
honesty among the personnel of the
Supply Services having recently come to
light, says a Calcutta wire of June 8.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has
ordered publication of the details regard-
ing the offenders, their crimes and
punishments. His Excellency trusts
that the publicity now given to the
disgrace which has befallen the persons
concerned will act as a warning and
bring home to all the grave nature of
such crimes. Lieut. C. H. W. Phillips,
I.A.R.O., is sentenced to be cashiered
and to two years' hard labour. Sub-
conductor C. States is reduced to the
ranks with five years' penal servitude
and to be discharged with ignominy. Sub-
conductor G. H. Cross receives the same
sentence as the above. Staff-Sergeant
C. N. Harper the same sentence but one
year's imprisonment; Sergeant E. C. Mar-
tinman the same sentence but two years'
imprisonment; Sergeant J. Horrell five
years' penal servitude and the other sen-
tences the same as the above. Sixth grade
clerk K. D. Pasankar one year's rigour-
ous, temporary Agent Mona Lal three
years' rigorous. All these men were
found guilty of bribery and corruption.
The matter has created a painful im-
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